

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

April 8th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 64, p.m. 66; Humidity...88, 81.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.)
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April 8th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 60, p.m. 69; Humidity...83, 70.

No. 8756

號三十月二年壬子

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1912

三拜禮 號十月四英港香

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TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE

GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 10, 1.25 a.m.

The scene at Bha-t is most animated. Specials are arriving from all parts of Ulster and there are processions with bands, Union Jacks and colours.

MR. LAW'S SPEECH.

Bombay, April 10, 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Belfast states that there was a demonstration of a very hundred thousand. Tremendous enthusiasm was displayed.

Mr. Bonar Law in his speech said that no Unionists regarded Ulster's cause as that of the Empire. He emphasised the point that Tariff Reform would benefit no more than Ireland and welcomed that day's demonstration which showed that Home Rule was not the end but the beginning of the Irish problem.

HELP WOULD COME.

There was no hope that the Government majority would be broken but the loyalists must trust themselves and help would come. (Prolonged cheers.)

ULSTER NOT SOLD.

Ulster's resolution to resist Home Rule must prove irresistible. There had been no change in British opinion regarding Home Rule. The Radicals had sold the constitution and thought they had sold Ulster, but Ulster was not theirs to sell (cheers). The present danger was very great.

The meeting passed a resolution assuring Mr. Bonar Law of Ulster's unalterable opposition to Home Rule.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

Sir Edward Carson who presided at a subsequent meeting said that they would meet the revolution heedless of the consequences. Their one object was victory. (cheers.)

PROCESSION MILES LONG.

On the platform were Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Londonderry, Mr. Walter Long and others. A procession eleven deep and stretching for four miles marched past saluting Mr. Bonar Law who bowed his acknowledgments. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

COAL CRISIS.

GENERAL RESUMPTION.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 4.50 p.m.

The miners are generally resuming work and there is already a reawakening of trade and industry. The service of the railways is improving and strenuous efforts are being made to bring things back to the normal.

There is much suffering among the miners themselves, in the home districts. For example 8,000 at Cleveland are unable to start for a fortnight and are without funds.

DANGER POINTS.

London, April 9, 4.35 a.m.

The railways are resuming normal services. South Wales and Durham remain danger points, owing to the discontent among the workmen. Elsewhere preparations are most active for an immediate resumption, and a thousand men were getting coal in Lancashire yesterday, despite the holiday.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

Meetings of miners and speeches by agents indicate that there are differences within the Federation. The miners at Chirk have decided to secede from the North Wales Federation. Mr. Spencer, the Derbyshire representative at the Conference of the 6th inst., addressing the miners of Alfreton, said the change of front by the leaders would shake the Federation to its foundations. He was convinced that never again would there be a strike of such magnitude.

LEADERS CENSURED.

A meeting of miners at Dinnington, Sheffield, passed a vote of censure on the leaders, and resolved to start a crusade to revise the rules relating to the election of officials of the Federation. On the other hand, Mr. Hartshorn, speaking at Cardiff, said preparations were being made for a labour movement of greater magnitude by the Union transport workers, railwaymen and miners, and he predicted a general strike of the transport workers early in the summer. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA IN TRANSITION.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

[Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, April 10, 9.10 a.m.

An Advisory Council assumes the functions of the Tszehchun yunn (National Assembly) pending the establishment of a Parliament, which will be elected before October.

The members of the House of Representatives will be elected for four years and the members of the Senate for six.

Each of the provinces will have equal representation.

MIXED COURT WANTED.

Shanghai, April 9.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking are insisting on the establishment of a Mixed Court at Tientsin. President Yuan has refused to accede to the request.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

The foreign consuls at Hankow have forwarded to the Chinese Government claims for compensation for losses sustained by subjects of foreign countries during the revolution.

PRESS RATES GRANTED.

A reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of the dispatch of press telegrams has been officially declared.

CONDITIONAL RECOGNITION.

Representatives of the various foreign nations are pressing hard for the granting of certain concessions as a condition precedent to the revolutionary government being recognised. One representative demands the extension of the Shanghai settlement. —"Shui Po."

TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER TRAGEDY.

TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 10, 1.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that an Easter excursion steamer with 300 persons on board sank last night after collision with another steamer near the barrage below Cairo.

Rescuers hastened in boats to the scene and saved many, but it is feared that 200 were drowned.

Seventeen bodies have been recovered. —Reuter.

MONGOLIA.

DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 10, 1.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at St. Petersburg states that in a telegram from Urga in response to an invitation from President Yuan Shih-kai, asking Northern Mongolia to join the Chinese Republic, the Kutuchta replied that the people had proclaimed their independence in order to maintain the inviolability of their religion and their territory. The Kutuchta begs Yuan Shih-kai to respect the frontiers of Mongolia and to support the Mongolian Government in consolidating the internal administration and strengthening its friendly relations with neighbouring states. Though he (the Kutuchta) was willing to renounce independence it was impossible to oppose the wishes of the people. He suggested that Yuan Shih-kai should submit the Mongolian question to the Powers interested. —Reuter.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS MACQUOID.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 4.35 a.m.

The death is announced of Thomas Robert Macquoid, R.I., the celebrated water-colour painter.

RENOWNED VOCALIST.

Emily Soldene, the renowned vocalist, actress, journalist and novelist, is dead. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

BOMB EXPLOSION.

OUTRAGE IN LISBON.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 2.25 p.m.

During a religious procession at Lisbon a bomb explosion took place.

It is reported that five were killed and thirty injured, but the censorship withholds details. —Reuter.

BOXING.

MOVEA BEATEN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 3.30 p.m.

A message from Sydney states that in a twenty rounds boxing match Langford beat Movea on points. Fifteen thousand people were present. The betting before the contest was 10 to 9 on McVea, but veered round and was 5 to 4 on Langford after the third round. The fighting throughout was fast and fair. —Reuter.

LINER ON FIRE.

PLUCKY OPERATOR.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 4.55 a.m.

The liner Ontario, bound from Baltimore to Boston, was battling with a gale when fire broke out at midnight in the cotton hold. The crew and thirty-one passengers had to spend six hours on board, with breakers sweeping over the decks, till the vessel was beached on Long Island. They were then rescued by a tug. The wireless operator stuck to his post for three hours sending wireless messages everywhere for help, though the flames were within fifteen feet of his cabin. —Reuter.

TRIPOLI WAR.

TURKS HOPEFUL.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 2.50 p.m.

The "Times" Cairo correspondent says that Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander at Tobruk, has arrived from Tripoli, and says the Turkish troops still number ten thousand, and they are assisted by two hundred thousand Arabs. They will be able to hold out for a year yet. The Turks recently fired at and brought down an Italian aeroplane at Benghazi. —Reuter.

TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

MARCH FIGURES.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

Bombay, April 10, 7.20 a.m.

The imports for March show an increase of £2,049,567 and the exports a decrease of £149,941. The latter includes decreases in cotton of £411,125 and in wool of £344,301. It is considered wonderful that the exports have decreased so little in view of the strike. There were notable increases in iron, steel, and electrical manufacture, but coal and coke declined by £2,053,699. —Reuter.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, April 9.

"The Rising China Society" has received a telegram from Dr. Sun Yat-sen announcing his impending return to Hongkang, his native district, and the society is now making great preparations to give him a hearty welcome. It is said that the people of Hongkang are considering the question of changing the name of the district to "Chungkang," Chung being one of the names of Dr. Sun.

On Saturday afternoon, through information supplied by another editor, Chan Tin Heung, editor of the "Toor Sing Po," who was wanted by the Canton Government on a charge of publishing seditious articles in his paper, was caught by the police. He was at once arraigned before a court martial and sentenced to death, being shot yesterday. The reason for the severity of the sentence was that Chan had published a strong article on the revolt of Wong Wo-shun.

Li Hing-chun, director in charge of the Anti-Opium Bureau in Canton, has reported that in many of the out-of-way places in the province people are cultivating poppy in direct defiance of the law. Local magistrates have received orders to destroy any crops of opium poppy that may come under their notice.

The Chinese barristers practicing in Canton have been requested to form a Law Society and to submit rules for the government of the same to the Governor-General.

A meeting of the Canton Provisional Council was held the other day to consider the application of a merchant named Kweng Sui-ying for the lease of the spirit farm and the suggested rules regulating the same. No decision was arrived at.

TELEGRAMS.

WARNER'S HEALTH.

A REASSURANCE.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 9, 8.5 p.m.

A specialist has assured Mr. P. F. Warner, who only played in one match during the visit of the M.C.C. team to Australia, that he can safely play during the forthcoming cricket season. —Reuter.

A HUSTLING PRIME MINISTER.

M. Poincare's Energy and Resource.

France, writes Mr. Paul Villiers, is beginning to realise that in her new Prime Minister, H. Raymond Poincare, she has secured the service of perhaps the strongest, ablest statesman who has headed a French Government since the day of Gambetta.

His position as the strong man among French statesmen is shown by the fact that two ex-Premiers have consented to serve under him. His hustling powers are proved by his forming a Cabinet in record time. Ten hours and a taxi-cab were all that were necessary.

In taking up the Premiership he is losing heavily, from a financial point of view, for the new Premier has been making quite the biggest income of any French barrister. Before taking to the law he was, like so many French statesmen, a journalist, studying for his legal examinations in the intervals of his newspaper work.

A short, broad, bearded man, somewhat untidily dressed, Poincare is not personally impressive except for his square, grim chin and crisp, slow talk. He has the reputation of being able to dispose of any man or any matter within five minutes.

But if a man of few words in political life, it is curious to hear that he is accepted by all educated Frenchmen as the greatest living French orator.

When he is engaged in a case, the Court is thronged with junior men, studying the oratorical methods of the master.

Some ten years ago the now Prime Minister was on the verge of a duel with a judge. Poincare had politely protested against the judge's somewhat bullying tone, but in vain. When the barrister was brought up short with a brusque, "You have no authority whatever for that statement."

The barrister stopped and addressed himself to the usher, "Would you kindly," he said, sweetly, "find his lordship some elementary treatise on the law of contract? Or, here is a penny. You might get a copy of 'Law for the Unlearned' at the nearest news agent's."

The judge scowled and stalked out, to compose a challenge.

The feud between the two was the talk of all legal Paris. But the actual duel was never permitted.

The new Premier is the most versatile of men. He has a passion for the theatre, for racing and for animals. He is an Academician—one of the famous forty "immortals." In science he is nearly as eminent as in politics.

Poincare is everywhere honoured for his sturdy inflexibility and honesty. But can he keep in hand the brilliant and independent team he has under him? Is the strong man strong enough to prevent the Cabinet from splitting from within? That is the puzzle of Poincare.

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MONGOLIA.....	27,000	"	"	May 20	"
KOREA.....	18,000	"	"	June 18	"

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Hongkong, 24th January, 1912.

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Hongkong, 9th April, 1912.

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Notices

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TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m.	9.45 p.m. to 11.50 p.m.
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SUNDAYS.

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10.30 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m.	to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m.	to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m.	to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
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Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1912. [111]

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Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [129]

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Hongkong, 30th January, 1912.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [142]

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Hongkong, 15th March, 1912, [144] Hongkong, 19th March, 1912. [145]

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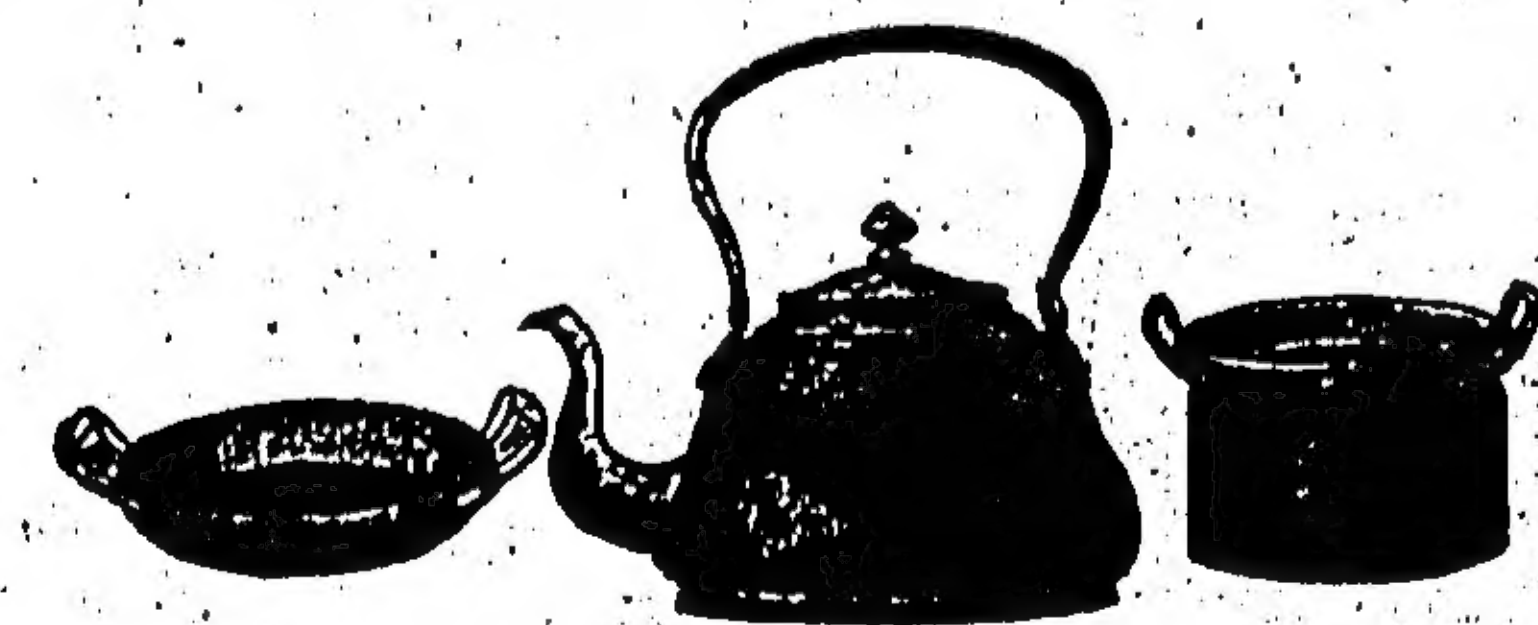
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Hongkong, 30th Mar., 1912. [147]

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APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

Woman's Suffrage in China.

At a recent public meeting in Canton three ladies were elected to take seats in the National Assembly in Nanking. These pioneers are named Li Pui-lan, Lun Lu-yu, and Wong Chiu-tsung. They were chosen by a meeting comprising a large number of women, but from whence these ladies derived their powers of election we cannot gather. There is still much discussion on foot as to the wisdom or otherwise of allowing women to have seats in the National Assembly of China, and in Nanking the members of the Assembly are said not to have reached any final or satisfactory conclusion. Meanwhile the Canton ladies are apparently determined to demand their seats as the duly elected representatives of the women of Canton.

A section of the native press of this part of China supports the women's contention and indeed appears to be rather jubilant than otherwise that China should be so far advanced as to elect women to take seats in the National Assembly, and a further source of gratification is found in the idea that amongst the Eighteen Provinces of China, Kwangtung is the most daring, and determined and leads the van in this innovation.

Daily Press.

Great Britain and Portugal. Later on, perhaps, it might be desirable to conclude a fresh treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, superseding the old texts, and laying down clearly the obligations of the High Contracting Parties. One effect of this renewal will be to lay at rest all rumours in regard to some projected spoliation of the Colonial domain of Portugal which ignorant people have lately discussed in connection with the Anglo-German negotiations. Incidentally too it answers a question which has suggested itself to many people in Hongkong during the past two years regarding Great Britain's attitude in regard to the seizure of Macao by Chinese troops. It will be remembered that when the Chinese agitation which arose over the failure of the negotiation of the boundaries of Macao was followed by the stationing of a large Chinese force at Chinan, close to Macao, there were many who jumped to the conclusion that the Canton Government meditated a seizure of the territory claimed by Portugal. It was an idea widely credited among the Chinese, but that the Chinese Government ever seriously contemplated such a bold enterprise was a conjecture which we imagine had very little basis in fact. In any case, now that it is better known that a Treaty of Alliance exists between Great Britain and Portugal whereby they are pledged to assist each other "in the protection of each other's colonies by sending troops or warships," the rumour is not likely to be revived.

South China Morning Post.

A Warning Word.

An Indian contemporary, under the caption of "Ceylon, the El Dorado of the East," publishes a timely article on the steadily flowing stream of young men pouring into the East with no fixity of engagement, but buoyed up with the hope of wresting fortune, if not fame, from the hands of Fate. The beachcomber is becoming exceedingly rare in this colony when we recall the conditions a few years ago, when human derelicts made themselves obnoxious at many a street corner. A firm but kindly hand of authority has tended to uplift or remove the European who reflected very little credit on esteemed Britishers; but there are still cases heard of where the iron has entered the soul of a young man, and "blank despair" displaces the bright optimism with which he entered upon his career in the glowing East. It is to stem the tide of men who are merely equipped with ambition, and not specialised knowledge, that our Indian contemporary, in a timely and timely manner, directs attention to the dangers individuals are exposed to these days.

THE BOOK WORLD.

(In this column will appear from time to time reviews of books and chat on books and writers.)

LITERATURE OF CRIMINALS.

French Prisoners and What they Write.

An interesting book has been published in Paris, says the correspondent of the "Standard," under the signature of Raymond Hesse, an authority on criminals and criminal mentality, which is devoted to the literature of criminals. The book is not wanting in size, and on glancing through it an Englishman may be tempted to ask whether it would be easy to compile such a quantity of prose and verse written by criminals after sentence, many of them awaiting the knife of the guillotine. But in France, so it seems, most condemned criminals find need to write or draw. Some make sketches of incidents of their trial, others naive pictures in pen and ink of scenes remembered from other days; whilst the writing varies from lyric and epic verse to impassioned love letters or analytical criticism in literature.

Few anthologies contain such a variety of subjects, style, and real literary value as this book. Apparently the characteristic of literary efforts of French criminals is inordinate vanity. Self-conceit unalloyed has seldom been developed in sequent sentences with such unabashed sincerity as in a letter by the famous convict Anatole. He criticised all his companions in jail, but in one letter he remarks that he was, nevertheless, able to get some good out of one of them.

"This young man is a Port Office employee with little knowledge of spelling, who asks for nothing better than to be as great an authority on orthography as Vaugelas. Little by little I persuaded him that he should write from dictation. You may understand the subtlety of my reasoning. It is I who dictate, and I dictate what?—my manuscript. I began this yesterday. My inimitable companion has already written twelve pages, and I believe he will do twice as much to-day. But, do what I will, I fear that I shall not be able to complete this novel before death. Probably I shall go to the scaffold at the end of May, which allows little time, and if the conditions are the same at the Roquette prison as those at the Conciergerie, I think I shall take my work with me to another world."

"Robespierre the Younger."

Another criminal, a double murderer, wrote a long treatise on the question of reforming the magistracy, and signed himself "Robespierre the Younger." This extraordinary document contained an eloquent eulogy of the Bar. "There are citizens who belong to the race of austere men. These of whom I wish to speak are the defending counsel, and wear a black robe in place of the red one. They are citizens to be honoured. How many heads have been saved by their pleading, and how many prisoners have been spared years more in prison! They are true Republicans, and they alone understand this situation of the world. Bear them up on triumphant chariots, and heap up crowns of laurels to their memory!"

Gallay, the famous swindler, whose yachting trip to Bahia is well remembered, indulged in literary criticisms, and the book contains a paragraph by him analysing the inspiration of Baudelaire, the poet, which would not be unworthy of a professor. Another criminal writes somewhat in the manner of Charles Lamb, and gives a pleasant picture of the Palais de Justice during the long vacation. To conclude with I may cite a note from one of the criminals who was then planning to escape from one of the goals of Paris. It would be difficult to find an example of more laditron naïveté. "I will stay on in Paris for some time after escape," he said, "in order to save a few hundred pounds, so that I may found a newspaper in which I can describe my life and trial."

IN THE BOOKSHOP.

A Minimum Price.

It is worth while recalling at the present moment that Ruskin, in his character of literary high priest, once pronounced himself in favour of a book at a good price; something like a guinea was in his mind, I believe. What would he have said of the present state of the book market with its millions of reprints and books of new knowledge for the nimble shillings, and now for Jack's sixpence? I wonder would he revise his opinion? I fancy he would range himself on the side of the booksellers and ask for a minimum price. Since his palmy day a revolution has been at work in the book-world. Education and machinery have gone hand-in-hand, and enterprising publishers have competed for markets until books are produced at giving-away prices. But the more handling of the output is expensive, and what with the space occupied on the shelves and the labour of distribution, all parties responsible for the marketing of popular literature are simply giving their bread to the public. Of course, I know the balance will be restored, and panic-stricken publishers will realise the stupidity of the cutting game. But in the meantime havoc is being wrought in the minds of book-buyers who can afford to buy, and who also desire to possess their books in decent and permanent form. The time has come to fix a minimum price for new books, so that those engaged in the useful work of manufacture and distribution may have some small margin of profit for their labours.

The Old and the New.

A first step towards this more reasonable state of things seems to me to have been taken, for I read the other day in a book trade paper a letter in which one publisher trounced another on the score that a six-penny series of original works was more or less a copy of their shilling library. This sounds like a good beginning. But the inconsistency of the situation lies in the fact that the said shilling series, while thoroughly up-to-date, is only a variation or repetition of other similar schemes familiar in recent years to the public, and bearing distinct family resemblance to libraries issued forty and even ninety years back. Every generation makes an effort to be up-to-date, and the effort is indexed in the cheap books of the time. One of the earliest efforts to break away from the expensive book was Constable's Miscellany, in 1827. I need only quote a couple of sentences from the original prospectus to prove how identical are the motives which prompt the publisher of our own day to similar ventures. The new mode of publishing (in 1827) was called for by "the change that has gradually taken place during the last thirty or forty years in the numbers and circumstances of the reading public." "It occurred to the projector of this Miscellany," goes on the prospectus, "that if standard works, not hitherto accessible to the great mass of the public, intermingled with original treatises on subjects of great general importance, and executed by writers of acknowledged talent, were published in cheap, convenient, and not inelegant form, they would obtain a most extensive circulation." Hardly a word but might be found in the cheap book lists of to-day; and I suppose the same things will be said at the end of the present century.

What to Do with Our Boys.

"Everybody's Boy," by Lindsay Bashford, whom rumour tells me is one of the brightest lights of the "Daily Mail's" select circle of brainy young men, sets out to be an extremely amusing and farcical volume. Many slipshod minded readers will no doubt be lulled into security by its raucy and at times almost risqué humours, but I venture to think that at its conclusion they will find they have learned a good deal. Though classed as a novel, it is in the nature of a symposium concerned with the very important question for the upper classes of "what to do with our boys?" The author states some very definite views as to the present day system of public school education, and puts forward a quite workable if somewhat ideal-

istic, constructive scheme for the improvement of the conditions of mind and body training in these institutions. In addition, he gives us much delicious and well-turned dialogue, and a number of diverting character studies, caricatures limned by a satirical but discriminating pen. It is a well-planned and gravely constructed story, but another instance of the pleasant-discursive-undramatic conversational style of literary work which we can but hope has come to stay with us. It is entertaining in the best sense and written from beginning to end with a brilliant sense of fun and a knowledge of men and women that will commend it to all broadminded readers.

"Manalive."

I wonder if many readers felt as completely bored as I did when at the middle of G. K. Chesterton's latest performance? Thereafter, my critical faculties were numbed, all thought ceased to be coherent, and any attempt to speak after a partial digestion of such orgies of speaking as indulged in by G. K. C. at the expense of his characters, was useless. I am hoping that some more sympathetic soul than mine may comprehend the hidden meanings, if such there be, in this tangled extravaganza. For myself, the sense of thankfulness for the cessation of the joy-wheel was so great that I could not dare to read meaning into its revolutions. I must, however, in justice to its all too clever author, admit that in his pages are wonderful felicities of expression, delightful moments of topsy-turvy humour, and apt turns of symbolism. But the prevalent sensation produced by "Manalive" was to me a weariness of spirit, presumably resultant from an overstatement of the doctrine of beer and skittles, before which even Mr. Richardson's whiskeritis must pale into insignificance.

Collected Editions.

At last a definite announcement is made of the collected edition of Thomas Hardy's works which I mentioned some little time back. Published by Macmillans, it will range in size approaching the recently collected Walter Pater, and like that edition the volumes will be sold separately at seven and sixpence each. "Tess" and "Far From the Madding Crowd" will come first, with a general introduction in the former by the author. There is something appropriate in an author seeing the definitive edition of his literary children through the press. There is a rumour that Hardy, as Meredith did before him, has revised some of his texts. It will be interesting to hear what his early admirers have to say to any such alterations; the Meredith precedent was not at all popular. This new set of twenty volumes will include the poems and plays. Another "collected works" will begin early in May; the centenary of Robert Browning will be marked by a centenary edition in ten volumes. In this case the issue is strictly limited to 500 sets, with a few on very special paper for the wealthy collector. Both of the above editions, Hardy and Browning, will be gladly received; but I am doubtful if there is any real demand for the works of these masters in so expensive a form. At the moment book-buyers are "off," though it is never safe to prophesy. The recent success of the Swanston Stevenson was a surprise to most people.

"The Light of Asia."

It is a remarkable fact that in spite of the able presentation of "The Light of Asia" in London a couple of weeks ago, little or no extra demand for Sir Edwin Arnold's great work has been observed in the book trade. Up to about a dozen years ago copies in every conceivable form and binding were constantly asked for, and "The Light of Asia" was one of the safest books in a bookshop. Nowadays "Omar Khayyam" seem to have taken the public fancy, and this is perhaps due to the more pessimistic note forced upon readers by the advent of the motor-car and the electric railway. It is not impossible that the issue of the work mentioned above will lead us back to a consideration of the serene view of life that Buddhism inculcates. "The Bookeller" in the "Glasgow Evening News."

THE SUFFRAGIST CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. Pankhurst in Court.

The hearing at Bow-street Police Court, before Mr. Curtis Bennett, of the charges of conspiracy brought against Mr. and Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. Pankhurst, and Mrs. Mabel Take, though it amounted only to a formal request for a remand, showed the importance which the Treasury attach to the case. The case was briefly reported in our telegrams.

All four prisoners were charged with a conspiracy dating from November of last year to commit a misdemeanour under the Malicious Damage to Property Act of 1861. Mr. Bodkin pointed out that if damages to a greater extent than £5 were committed under this Act, it was possible for the offence to be punished with penal servitude.

"The charge," he said, "is that the prisoners incited, counselled, and procured others to commit such offences," and the law did not distinguish between the perpetrators and the instigators of such acts. By speeches and writings of a lawless and violent character the prisoners had stirred up the riotous rank and file of this lawless army, went on Mr. Bodkin, in his precise, right-toned, legal voice, to commit damage upon the property of peaceful merchants and traders in this metropolis of London. A very large quantity of papers had been seized at the offices of the prisoners' organisation, and the prosecution asked for the longest possible remand, in order that this evidence may be properly examined and arranged.

At the close of the formal evidence Mr. Curtis Bennett adjourned the case for a week. "No bail," he said, "for the first two prisoners (Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence). The others are already in safe keeping."

"I should like to know," began Mrs. Pankhurst, in a high-pitched voice. "Next," was Mr. Bennett's reply, his usually kindly face darkening a little. But Mrs. Pankhurst's voice shrilled out above the bustle in the court. "I knew nothing of this charge till I reached the court," she cried. "The counsel for the prosecution says it is a serious charge. May I have a solicitor to prepare my defence?"

"You will have to see to that yourself," was Mr. Curtis Bennett's answer. "But I insist on knowing how I can get these facilities," screamed Mrs. Pankhurst in a hysterical voice, choking with angry tears. "I am in bad health and am kept in a deadly cold cell and—"

"You must apply to the governor of the prison, madam," said the magistrate quietly. Then for a few seconds Mrs. Pankhurst clung to the rail of the dock, protesting in angry and excited undertones to the gaoler, who was gently trying to remove her. "Don't be rough with her," said Mr. Curtis Bennett, and then the wardresses led the agitated woman from the court.

CURING DISEASE.

By Proper Food.

In treating disordered and diseased conditions by food, there are two facts to be observed. The first is the elimination of foods which are found to be injurious to the individual, and the second is to supply him with food which he can digest with ease and assimilate without trouble, food which will nourish him so completely that his weakened system will rapidly gain strength. Moreover, this food, being of a bland nature, must put no strain on the organs of excretion, whose mission is to keep the blood pure.

Many Devices for Cure. Many methods have been devised to meet these requirements, overcoming these difficulties, and

dried milks of various kinds have been recommended to be used.

It is constantly found, however, that the sufferers in warm climates need something more than milk products to sustain their health and strength. The reason is that their nervous system is constantly affected through the too rapid using up of the phosphorus salts which play so powerful a part in maintaining the health of the nervous system.

The pre-eminent need of such people, and, indeed, of most people who live in hot countries, is a food which combines the nutritive qualities of pure milk with the energising and nerve-building properties of phosphorus.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1912.

NORTH AND WEST.

Two interesting items of news, which may well be coupled, are furnished in telegrams received within the last twenty-four hours. The first is that the Mongolia has declined to join the Chinese Republic; the second is that a kind of holy war is said to be proceeding in Tibet where Chinese and Tibetans appear to have fallen foul of each other. Both events are big with possibility. We have before now commented on the position in the North and discussed the probable end of the diplomatic game being played there. There is a strong and reasonably-founded suspicion that a working understanding exists between Japan and Russia as regards Russia's attitude towards Mongolia and Japan's movements in Manchuria. The terms of the Kutucha's reply to Yuan Shih-kai seem to confirm that suspicion. He suggests that Yuan should submit the question of Mongolia's independence to the Powers interested. The immediate and most natural inference is that the Powers interested saw and approved of, if they did not actually inspire, the terms of the reply. The fact that the news comes from St. Petersburg is not without significance. The Power most interested evidently heard of it early.

Russia, of course, disclaims all thought of aggression in Mongolia, and claims merely to be keeping a watchful eye on that country so that due order may be maintained because she has important interests there. So ran a semi-official disclaimer from St. Petersburg not long ago. But, fair-sounding as it was, it left the impression that Russia was prepared to protect her interests, when she deemed it necessary, and that she would be the judge of when it was necessary to make a move. The Kutucha's reply to Yuan opens up matters considerably. He suggests bringing the Powers interested into the game, but it is as clear as noonday that they already hold a strong and forcing hand. Mongolia seems as good as lost to China, and Russia's next move will be awaited with interest.

The return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet, again, would appear have created trouble there, though no details are yet to hand. It is unnecessary to recall at any length the events which led up to the Chinese invasion of Tibet over two years ago, to the Dalai Lama's flight at that time and his start upon his return some weeks ago. But it is worth recalling that long before his retirement to Darjeeling Lord Curzon decided that strong intervention was necessary. Will the present trouble make it necessary again? The existing condition of matters in Tibet is far from being as satisfactory as could be wished; according to accounts from India, and it is quite on the cards that the "Powers interested" may have to intervene here again. The position, North and West, is full of possibilities, and the new Republic is already having its hands full of impending trouble on its borders.

DAY BY DAY.

All greatness is good, and the height of sorrow tops deliverance.

To day's Paper.

A descriptive article in reference to Northern Africa appears on page 7. On page 3 is the Book World and an account of the appearance of Mrs. Pankhurst, the Womanhood Suffragist, before the Court on a charge of conspiracy. Home Sport appears on page 10.

Entries for the V.R.O. Athletic Sports on April 20, close at 6 p.m. to-day.

One case of supposed dumping comes from Hungnam where the body of a child has been found. Death was apparently due to small pox.

At the Marine Court to-day the master of the steam launch Vintor who was charged with preventing access to the s.s. Nubia on the 3rd inst., was discharged.

The dead body of a man was picked up yesterday in the Central District. Death was due to natural causes, as also in the case of a female whose body was found in Yau-mat.

At the Magistracy this morning a Chinese shopkeeper of Shan-kiwan was charged with selling kerosene without having a licence, and with failing to mark it in a distinctive manner as dangerous goods. On the first charge he was fined \$25, on the second \$10.

Mr. E. A. Irving at the Magistracy this afternoon committed F. L. Picard for trial on a charge of forging a cheque for \$120 on the Yokohama Specie Bank, in the name of A. Vernon of Macao. The cheque was tendered in payment for board and lodgings at the Tokyo Hotel.

The case in which an American, Hedley, alias Blaine, is charged with being in possession of jewellery which the police have reason to suspect was stolen in Shanghai, and with having a Mauser carbine, revolver and ammunition in his possession without a permit came before Mr. D. Melbourne this morning. The defendant was remanded until tomorrow.

Toerangle Rubber Co., Ltd. A meeting of the shareholders in the Toerangle Rubber Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon to confirm a resolution passed on March 21, at an extraordinary general meeting. There were present Messrs. A. Denison, in the chair, C. D. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Slade, K.C., P. Loureiro, G. H. Willis and the secretary, Mr. E. A. M. Williams. The resolution was confirmed by a unanimous vote.

Gun Practice. It is notified in Garrison Orders that sub-calibre practice will be carried out as follows:—11th instant. From Stonecutters West, in a W. to S.W. direction, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Gun Practice will be carried out over land on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th instants, by the 24th Hazara Mountain Battery, from 10 Pounder B.L. Mountain Guns. The zone of fire will cover a semi-circular area with radius of from 3,000 to 4,000 yards drawn from the vicinity of Customs Pass Plateau through Sleepers Knoll Eastward to Chinlanohu.

The first meeting of the season of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held on Saturday next.

Amateur Male Cooks. Sixteen persons, men and women, who were guests at a turkey dinner held recently in America are suffering from ptomaine poisoning. Eight narrowly escaped death.

The supper was given in the church parlours and the cooking was done by men of the church. About 250 persons were present. At first it was believed that canned plum pudding caused the illness, but investigation showed that some of the persons stricken had not partaken of the pudding. All had eaten of turkey, however.

"It is enough to make them commit suicide—a regular Chinese torture," said Mr. Plowden, at Marylebone Police Court, when told that prisoners in the police cells were visited every hour during the night.

The chief literary event at the annual Eisteddfod promoted by the University College of North Wales at Bangor was the Bardic competition, the prize being an oak chair. The winner was Miss Gladys Charles Jones, a lady student, who lives at Carnarvon, who wrote her poem in English which is very rare at Eisteddfodau. Professor Morris Jones, who adjudicated, stated that it was far superior to the Welsh efforts sent in.

Marie and the Millennium. Speaking at a St. David's Day banquet at Cardiff Miss Marie Corelli said that Mr. Lloyd George, when on a visit to her, wrote a Welsh sentence in her autograph book. She did not know what it meant and did not want to know. It might stand for "Insurance Act," and would lose all its charm when translated. She was strongly against any separation of the four kingdoms. They should be one united family. English was the chosen language of the world, and would be spoken at the millennium, if it ever came.

Sea Captain's Sea Aversion. There was a curious provision in the will of a retired master mariner, of Swansea, named Mr. John Leonard, whose estate was proved at £3,000. He left an annuity of £25 to his brother Joseph, "subject to his ceasing to follow the occupation of the sea as a means of livelihood, in part or as a whole," and failing such conditions and subject to his interest, this annuity is to be divided equally between his two sisters.

"The Leading Light." The "Leading Light and China Coast Shipping Gazette," which has filled a gap in Far Eastern weekly journalism by catering to the shipping interests has, we note, undergone a change of name with the present issue, having in part adopted the sub-title. The new name of the paper is now the "China Shipping and Engineering Gazette," the latter department being in the care of a duly qualified engineer who holds an extra chief engineer's certificate. The journal, by catering to up-to-date shipping and engineering news only, has made for itself a place in all offices interested in shipping and the inclusion of engineering in such capable hands should add greatly to its value.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Sequel to New York Society Elopement.

A tragic ending to the recent elopement of a young millionaire with a plumber was discovered this morning, says a New York paper of Feb. 4, when Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Noble were found dead in each other's arms in their New York apartment. All the gas was turned on, giving evidence of a double suicide compact. Mrs. Noble was formerly the wife of Mr. W. L. Stuyvesant, a millionaire residing at Blue Point, Long Island, who is a prominent member of the younger set of New York and Washington society. She eloped in September with Noble, a plumber, whom she met while he was doing repairs in the house. After elopement she explained that she was married within sixteen, and that her home life was always unhappy, because her husband did not know how to make love, being wholly occupied in the curious hobby of oyster-digging. He used to spend whole nights raking Blue Point beds for oysters while she stayed at home. Mr. Stuyvesant pleaded for her return, offering to forgive her, but she refused. He thereupon secured a divorce, and she married Noble. The cause of the suicide is unknown. Mrs. Noble was supposed to be wealthy in her own right. Mr. Stuyvesant took charge of her body to-day, and was very much affected. She was only 24 years old.

INSPECTOR A. C. LANGLEY.

Popular Officer's Retirement.

After twenty-one years service in the Hongkong police force, Inspector A. C. Langley retires to-day, on a well-earned pension. Inspector Langley in the course of his tenure in the Colony has proved himself a most capable and popular officer. He is retiring through the advice of his physician. Mr. Langley enlisted in the force as far back as 1891, and served the first four years in the Water Police. His efficiency in this department gained for him rapid promotion and after nine years service he was appointed to the charge of that police division. Four years ago he gained the fourth class medal for meritorious service and he is also the possessor of the third class medal for long service.

Sport in all its branches was supported by Mr. Langley and he has captained the Police Cricket Club since its inception. Billiards and lawn bowls were also favourite pastimes with the Inspector. With his wife and family Mr. Langley will proceed home on Saturday, by the English mail. The good wishes of all and sundry will accompany this popular officer.

NAVAL NEWS.

H. M. S. Astraea leaves Hongkong for England on April 20, having been withdrawn from the China Station.

H. M. S. Flora arrived yesterday from Shanghai.

H. M. S. Defence has sailed from Colombo and is expected here on April 19.

H. M. S. Europa, with reliefs for H. M. S. Monmouth, has arrived at Colombo.

H. M. S. Merlin leaves on April 11 for Labuan to carry out surveying work.

H. M. S. Waterwitch will leave for surveying work at Singapore on April 19.

Engineer Commander Roome, who relieves Eng. Captain Highton as Chief Engineer of H. M. Naval Yard, arrived here on Sunday.

Engineer Captain Highton proceeds home shortly via Siberia.

H. M. S. Hawke sailed for England yesterday afternoon.

BILLIARDS.

Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

Play was resumed in this on Tuesday night, the first pairing being Colour Sergt. Rodgers of the Volunteers and Gunner Thomas, 83 Coy. R.G.A. Colour Sergt. Rodgers was at his best, and played fine billiards, making breaks of 14 (twice), 17 (twice), 11 (twice), faultless 51 (the highest break of the tournament), and 14 unfinished, beating the Gunner by 112. Thomas played a very good game, making breaks of 11, 18, 10 and two 12's. The second game was of short duration, the Volunteer representative again securing a win. Pts. Barlow of the Volunteers met Gunner Groombridge, R.G.A. Barlow scored rapidly and won comfortably by 129. His best breaks were 11 (twice), 12 (four times), 10 (twice), 17 and 21, his rival's only double-figure break being 10. The Volunteers are now 333 points to the good, and their chance of entering the next round is almost a certainty.

83 Coy. R.G.A.
Gunner Thomas..... 138
Gunner Groombridge..... 121
H.K. Volunteers
Colour Sergt. Rodgers 250
Private Barlow..... 250

Palmyra Island, in the Pacific, where the United States flag has been hoisted, has long been abandoned by Britain, said Mr. Aoland for the Foreign Office in Parliament recently. It was once sold for a dollar and is inhabited by crabs.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

UNIONISTS ATTACKED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 10, 4 a.m. A crowd at Randalstown railway station last night attacked a train filled with Unionist delegates returning from Belfast. They smashed the windows and some passengers were injured by stones.—Reuter.

COAL CRISIS.

DISPUTES ENDED.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 10, 4 a.m. The disputes affecting the Durham and Yorkshire engine-men have been settled and worked is to be resumed immediately.

Eleven thousand miners were working yesterday in South Wales and it is expected that one hundred thousand will be working in a week's time.

MORE TROUBLE.

Some trouble has arisen in Lancashire owing to the attitude of the president of the county federation. Thousands of miners are refusing to resume despite the advice of the other loaders. Gangs of miners are ranging the countryside to prevent the workers from descending the pits. Extra police have been drafted to Leigh and Tyldesley for fear of disturbances.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLOODS.

LEVEE BROKEN.

[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, April 10 4 a.m. Reuter's correspondent at Memphis states that the main levee has broken of Golden Lake, Arkansas. It is expected that 45 townships will be partly flooded.—Reuter.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

Washington, April 3.

That the Democrats on the House Committee on Insular Affairs are already feeling the Jones Independence bill is likely to burn their fingers before they get done with it is shown by an amendment intended to prevent disastrous consequences that was tacked on it just before the committee decided to report it to the House yesterday. The amendment provides guarantee to American holders of land in the islands when independence shall have been granted. Chairman Jones presented his bill to the committee some days ago. The first thing the committee did was to fortify the bill by a resolution to suggest to the executive department that it sound the Powers on the question of the neutralization of the islands. Finally after much discussion the bill was amended by a provision that American land holders in the islands be protected against confiscation.

Sydney, April 3. Jimmy Clabby, the American boxer, to-day won a decision over Sheehan, holder of the welterweight title of Australia, in a twenty round mill. Clabby had all the best of the Australian in almost every round.

April 5. Heavy rains have caused a terrible overflow of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers between St. Louis and Memphis which inundated hundreds of miles of the delta country. Reports from Cairo, Illinois, where the most serious floods have taken place, state that many deaths have resulted from the floods, and that seven thousand people are homeless. Miles of dykes and levees have been washed away south of Cairo, and the Mississippi is in some places thirty miles out of its banks. Federal and state governments are nailing in relief and rescue work. The worst damage has been done in southern Illinois, Tennessee and Kentucky, where the damage is estimated to be over a million dollars.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Hongkong Road Hog.

Unless one possesses the agility of the subject of Darwin's great study it is not safe for him to walk along the road beyond Causeway Bay after dusk. It is quite common to find particularly on the occasion of certain functions, motor-cars exceeding all reasonable speed limits along a particular stretch of road. Only a few days ago there was an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the victim of a motor accident and in such cases, as in the majority of such accidents, the party least responsible for the affair was the greatest sufferer. Only a night or two ago it was the nearest thing in the world that a collision with one of these madly driven cars and an electric car was averted. Rounding the dusty bends between the Belle View Hotel and the Causeway Bay tram terminus, at speed is most dangerous because if a tram makes its unexpected appearance round one of the turns it means that the motor driver must make a sudden deviation and in doing this the safety of pedestrians is jeopardised. Perhaps when some serious accident occurs the jury will call attention to the practice and the authorities act.

Prince Waldemar's Visit.

The visit of Prince Waldemar, who left the Colony yesterday for the North, recalls the fact that the Far East has still due to it a visit from the Crown Prince of Germany. It will be recollected that His Imperial Highness set out to visit this part of the world, but that circumstances intervened to prevent him from getting further than India. Much disappointment was naturally felt, particularly by German residents in Hongkong, China and Japan, who were eagerly looking forward to the opportunity of attesting their loyalty to their future sovereign. But his welcome will not suffer on account of the delay and when he does arrive he will be greeted with the warmth that is due to the future occupant of a great throne.

Slaughter Long Drawn Out.

The Tripoli War seems as if it had a chance of achieving a record in international differences. Of course there have been many wars which lasted longer, but they simultaneously made history. The war between Italy and Turkey on the other hand has been remarkably free from any outstanding incident. The last war of any magnitude gave us several stirring naval engagements, notably the Battle of Tighima, and on land Liao-shan, Port Arthur, the Yalu, Shaho and Mukden supplied large-scale sensations. The little difficulty in regard to the proprietorship of Tripoli is a very mild affair in comparison. If the assertion accredited to Edhem Pasha is to be believed there is every prospect of the war being continued for an indefinite length of time—unless of course Italy decides to make use of her fleet in bringing things to a head. But as far as present appearances go the war would appear to have more than a sporting chance of going on record as the war of least incidents.

A Quaint Action.

An item of quite sensational news comes from Japan. Reuter's Tokyo correspondent reports, with all gravity, that the editor of the "Tokyo Shimbun," has brought an action for libel against the Imperial Theatre at Tokyo, in connection with the production at that theatre of a translation of Ibsen's play, "The Sunrises." The villain of the piece is a newspaper proprietor, a person of low morals and contemptible character. The Japanese editor claims that the stage character is intended for a representation of himself, and also is a libel on the character of journalists in general. We are glad he says journalists. It is a mistake to suppose that a newspaperman is a journalist. The man who claims to be a journalist is a newspaperman at a job.

THE HOPE DIAMOND.

Braving a Superstition.

With great intrepidity Mrs. Edward McLean, of Washington, has worn the famous Hope diamond. At a party which she gave the other day the great attraction of the occasion was the wearing of this ominous blue stone. In this character the diamond seems to have been a success. We have had many singers and pianists and violinists and dancers, but no one before this has thought of giving a party at which the chief interest lay in watching the hostess to see what sudden and violent form of death she might at any moment suffer. Additional zest was lent to the entertainment by the uncertainty as to whether some of the guests might not die too. No such catastrophe took place, and possibly when the party broke up there was a vague feeling of disappointment in some hearts.

The financial history of the Hope diamond reveals an odd aspect of human nature. For instance, it was sold in 1830 for £18,000. In 1909 it fetched £13,000; but between these two dates the Sultan had bought it at the stiff price of £80,000. A year ago Cartier sold it to Mrs. McLean for £50,000 or thereabouts; but when the lady heard its record she refused to ratify the bargain. The cold and logical mind of the law was thereupon invoked against the superstitious mind of the lady. It took many months before the intrinsic value of the stone and its depreciation by the accidents of its history could be adjusted. Mrs. McLean, it is said, finally liked it in spite of its reputation, to the tune of £38,000, and the vendors were found to have under-estimated the blemishes on its pedigree by £14,000. All this shows a nice ebb and flow of motives. Every one wants a blue diamond which has belonged to Marie Antoinette, but desire is chastened by the fact that the Queen afterwards had her head cut off. It was no time in the possession of the Princesse de Lamballe, and it is impossible to forget that the lovely and innocent young woman's heart was eaten by the Paris mob. Mme. de Montespan's influence waned from the moment that Louis bought the fatal jewel for her from the unfortunate Taverier.

The later record of the diamond is one of shameless melodrama. It is without doubt the Worst Jewel in Europe, the Bad Stone of the Family, the Gem that told the Wrong Turning. It marks the career of a Sardou adventure seem a pale and insipid affair. A Russian Prince bought it, let it go to a music-hall singer, and after her two days afterwards when she was wearing it on the stage of the Folies Bergere. The Prince was stabbed two days later. The Sultan Abdul Hamid bought it and shortly afterwards the occurred that wonderful scene when, a Revolution hammering the gates of the Palace, all courtiers crept away one by one and Abdul, left quite alone, wrapped himself in the garment of the Prophet and down upon his throne in deserted place to await destiny. As siegecraft this so fine that the diamond may be forgiven much. We next find the property of a Mr. Habib, had offended it so deeply that he drove him at Singapore where remaining itself in Paris. Now it is in Washington, every one is watching. Edward McLean with an immense interest to see what pens to her. The trouble with these stones is that one never knows what they will do. They may kill their victims, some epidemic such as cholera. They may bring white gentlemen creeping round a house in the unpleasant manner described by Wilkie Collins in "The Moon-stone." They bring misfortune in any number of uncomfortable shapes. Jewels have always been considered good mediums for emitting luck, good or bad. It is very easy to understand, are difficult to get, and are frequently lost in obtaining, they are extremely costly, also portable, so that they are magnets for thieves and of all sorts; they excite inclination to certain

A whole book has been written about the power of gems and charms, and Bond Street jewelers testify to their belief in the world's credulity by launching new ornaments every year and labelling them lucky. Of such lucky jewels they naturally do not speak much, and what they say is in depreciation of evil omens as in pointing out that opals do not deserve their bad reputation, but that their very name means Hope. Apparently Hope is an unlucky name for gems, however, since the Blue diamond has been labelled "Hope."

And Mrs. McLenn, of Washington, will certainly be his next victim, for if she dies fifty years hence of typhoid it will be said afterwards that "the Hope diamond became the property of Mrs. McLenn, who afterwards died." Give a dog a bad name and hang him. Nothing but happy immortality in one of its owners could redeem the Hope diamond's reputation now.

McLenn was once questioned about his conscientious objection to vaccination. He said it killed his grandmother, who was vaccinated as a baby. So Mrs. McLenn may live to be a great-great-grand-mother, when her hour comes the diamond will be charged with murder.—"Truth."

DON'T FORGET.

Wednesday, April 10.
V. R. C. Sports, entries of
Bijay Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Bandmann Opera Co. "
dora" 9.15.

Saturday April 13.
V.R.C. Boxing Tournament
First Gymkhana meet
Happy Valley 3.30 p.m.

Thursday April 18.
Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
St. Stephen's College Sports
9.15.

Saturday April 20.
Volunteer Sports, 11 a.m.

Policy of Ignoring It.

An insult, even when small, is almost inexhaustible because it breeds suspicion. We do not know what motive may lie behind it; often we are not even sure whether an insult has been intended. An insult may be embodied in a look, an intonation, a gesture. Who shall produce proof in what must always be a matter of intention? When insult shapes itself into perfect definiteness it is an affair for the courts, and you may take action for libel or slander. But insult of the common intangible kind provokes, in response, all the variations of temperament of which men and races are capable.

The Durbar at Delhi has set the world talking of an insult which was said to have been offered by the Gaekwar of Baroda to the King. Now difficult to prove whether what seemed a studied indifference in rendering homage was really deliberate, it appeared to onlookers to be unmistakably so, but the Gaekwar when charged with insolence apologized fully and explained his behaviour.

True nobility ignores insult, appears to be unconscious of it. It is overtly incapable of receiving it. In no matter is a man more clearly seen to be a gentleman of the reverse than in his treatment of insult. But to a gentlemanlike rule that this should not be recognised there is one great exception. It is when insult is offered through a person to a cause, or an institution. When the Gaekwar of Baroda appeared to insult the King, the King's anger was excited, not because the King could not afford to on a sound rule like other people, but because the slight seemed to be directed to the institution of British sovereignty in India. That reason it was, rightly, that the Gaekwar's conduct should not be ignored.

We have heard it related on a State occasion in Australia, that a well-known Australian insulted a fellow-countryman, who kicked the Australian's boot whenever he passed him. The duke had no doubt in his

he could not prove it, and his sovereignty was not directly attacked in his person he refused not to recognize the insult.

"What a clumsy proceeding!" all that he muttered when his enemy stumbled across his foot.

If a start to an insult is to be effective—and no doubt the rule of silence may have its exceptions—it must slash back a gunshot and kill like a gun. Must have wit or a gun, or readiness. There is a story in the seventeenth century of an ambassador of the Persians who visited the Great Mo-

Whistler feigned ingenuousness in one of his letters reprinted in the "Gentle Art of Making Enemies." He had written, it appears of some painter that he was a kind of Blank and Blank, naming a well-known press-cutting firm. The firm asked for an apology; the comparison was likely to bring their highly valuable services into contempt. "You absurd people," replied Whistler innocently, "you don't mean to say you really exist!" He had always thought that the name was a kind of symbol for the sort of thing he had derided, and he told in shooting at a dummy he had brought down a real bird!

Supposed Displeasure at

President Taft and William E. Glasscock, Governor of West Virginia, who carried the message to the people from Theodore Roosevelt that the Colonel was ready to accept the Presidential nomination if it were thrust upon him, met at the Waldorf-Astoria last night at the dinner of the West Virginia Society.

It was 10.15 when the President appeared in the hall. Instantly he was surrounded. W. De H. Washington, President of the society, who hailed from Charlestown; Senator William C. Chilton of West Virginia; Senator Scott, Bishop Greer and Senator O'Gorman arose from their seats at the guest table and went forward. Glasscock followed.

Diners Noticed the Snub.
The fact that the President omitted the usual cordial greeting was not overlooked by the Virginians. When the President took his seat he was all smiles. He sat between Mr. Washington and Senator Clifton and near was the Governor.

Senator O'Grady seemed to enjoy the situation immensely. He seemed ready to break laughter, but Governor Claiborne was looking most serious. He heard Mr. Washington eulogize the President, and the Virginians applauding.

President Taft has not a lot for a change of the Constitution because of a "wimpy" and Washington. The diners ate this as a slap at Calhoun's nose and cheered.

After President Taft spoke
was congratulated on his
Governor Glascock, who
silent and serious. Then
President started to leave
hall, and during his exit
against the Governor. He
chair. The Governor arose
put on his hand, saying:
"Mr. President."

Has no Word for Governor
Mr. Taft took the pre-
hand gingerly, gave the
states and, with the smile

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TELEPHONE: 630

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912.

walked away. He did not utter a word as he and the Roosevelt boomer parted.

President Taft said:

"I don't know what you may think about me after you have heard what Mr. Washington has had to say, but I thought you ought to increase my salary. No man has the power which Mr. Washington describes. There are limitations to a President's power and one of them is here to-night—Senator O'Gorman. You can't turn anywhere without being limited by Senators and Representatives. I don't know what I could do without those limitations, for I have never had the chance to try.

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

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Note our Price \$12.00 per doz. containing 4 dozen and 1/2 doz. each.

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Apply J. W. NOBLE.
Hawking: 10th April, 1912.

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CLUB

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE
Search, will be held at Happy
Valley, on **SATURDAY**, the 13th
April, 1912, commencing at 8.30 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be

\$1.00 for others than Members of the
 Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana
 Club.
 Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half
 Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.
REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1912.

A decorative banner with the text "D. & J. McCallum's" in a stylized, outlined font. The banner is flanked by ornate floral and scrollwork designs.

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Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"E. of India" ...	Satur. April 20	"E. of Ireland" ...	Fri., May 17.
"E. of Japan" ...	May 11	"Allan Line" ...	June 7.
"Montevideo" ...	June 1	"E. of Britain" ...	June 28.

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To Vancouver, U.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alterations.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	Thursday, 11th April, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 13th April, 2 p.m.
TIEN TSI	CHIPSING	Sunday, 14th April, Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Thursday, 18th April, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 20th April, 2 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	Monday, 22nd April, Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Tuesday, 23rd April, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut ang," "Namsang" and "Kooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
 Telephone No. 215.
 Hongkong, 9th April, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	About 15th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONMOUTHSHIRE	1st June.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	15th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1912.

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JOINT SERVICE OF
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 AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
 HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

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WEDNESDAY, 9th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fans in each Cabin.

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Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship.

"SUI AN"

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

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Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SOERABAYA & PORT SAID	"ATSUTA MARU," Capt. J. Nagao, T. 9,000 "HITACHI MARU," Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th April, Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CHIT, & YOKOHAMA	"AWA MARU," Capt. Iizawa, T. 7,000 "SADO MARU," Capt. N. Teranaka, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 23rd April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TONGAREVA and BIRMANIA	"KUMANO MARU," Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000 "YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Seto, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 12th April, at Noon. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MIYAZAKI MARU," Capt. Mura, T. 9,000 "YAWATA MARU," Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 11th April, at 11 a.m. WEDNESDAY, 10th April, at Noon.
KOBE direct	"TENSIN MARU," Capt. T. Hori, T. 4,000	SUNDAY, 14th April.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"HAKATA MARU," Capt. Y. Nomura, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
TAKOW (Formosa)	"KAGESHIMA MARU," Capt. W. Wade, T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 13th April.

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MIKE MARU ...Tons 4,000...Capt. K. Kikkawa...April 12th.

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FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
ATSUTA MARU	9,000	J. Nagao	April 24th.
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th.
MIYAZAKI MARU	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd.
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.

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Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
AWA MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	April 23rd.
SADO MARU	7,000	K. Asakawa	May 7th.
YOKOHAMA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	May 21st.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki, 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

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T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	11th April 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU & NEWOHANG	"SHAOSING"	18th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	18th " 4 p.m.

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S.S. SITHONIA ...20th April	S.S. BELGRAVIA11th April
„ ANDALUSIA ...30th April	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg :
„ BAYERN10th May	S.S. SACHSEN29th April
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp :
	S.S. O. J. D. AHLEIS5th May
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg :
	S.S. C. F. LAEISZ10th May
	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp :
	S.S. ARCADIA31st May

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Hongkong Office.



HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES

STEAMSHIP CO

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. A. Croyby	Manila, Manguin, Iloilo and Cebu	WEDNESDAY, 10th April, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. O. Smith	Manila, Manguin, Iloilo and Cebu	SATURDAY, 20th April, 4 p.m.

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SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 1st April, 1912.

JAVA=CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilmanok	JAVA	1st half April	JAPAN	1st half April
Tjitaroen	JAPAN	1st half April	JAVA	1st half April
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half April	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half April	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjilatjap	SHANGHAI	2nd half April	JAVA	1st half May
Tjipah	JAVA	2nd half April	SHANGHAI	1st half May
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	1st half May
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	SHANGHAI	2nd half May

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Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Apr. 9th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	May 7th, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	May 28th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Sorews. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

The triple screw steamer "Shinyo Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 8th April, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The steamer "Nippon Maru" will be despatched for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 28th May, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Buyo Maru	10,500	Wednesday, April 10, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to
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LOG BOOK

Panama Toll.

The executive committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation reported on December 13, at its regular monthly meeting in favour of the remission of Panama Canal tolls to ships of American registry. After reading the resolution, G. Waldo Smith, chairman of the executive committee, moved for its adoption. Lewis Nixon announced that he was heartily in favour of the remission of tolls to American merchant vessels because he believed it would do much to aid in the rehabilitation of the American shipping. William McCarroll, public service commissioner, declared that while he consistently favoured the rehabilitation of American merchant marine and was willing to go to any reasonable extent in this direction, he did not feel that the American nation should go on record as admitting its own ships through the Panama Canal to foreign ports on a free basis. "I feel," he declared, "that this resolution is a discrimination, and that we shall injure our domestic commerce thereby. I am in favour of granting such privileges to our coastwise shippers, but not to foreign shipping." Calvin Tomkins, commissioner of docks of New York, also spoke in opposition to the resolution, declaring that it was manifestly unfair to seek such favours for American ships. He said: "We should take the most liberal view of the world's commerce here in New York." G. Waldo Smith, replying to commissioner Tomkins, said: "We have built and paid for the canal and we must take advantage of what we have paid for. The foreigners who have not paid for the construction of the canal ought to be made pay for their use of it, and that cannot be called unfair discrimination." The resolution was adopted with Messrs. Tomkins and Windmueller dissenting.

Naval Notes.

(From the "Globe" Correspondent.)

Translated into terms of tonnage and broadside fire, the changes that are taking place in the Cruiser Squadrons show substantial increases. In the Second Cruiser Squadron the exchange of the Indomitable for the Shannon means an additional tonnage of 2,650 and an increase of 4,280lb. in broadside; the replacing of the Good Hope by the Shannon adds to the Fifth Cruiser Squadron 500 tons and an extra 960lb. in broadside; while the substituting of the Good Hope for the Bacchante in the Sixth Cruiser Squadron means an increase of 2,100 tons and 200lb. in weight of broadside. The most important of the flagship changes announced a month ago is deferred by the structural alterations in the Lion, which it was expected would have taken her place at the head of the First Cruiser Squadron before the close of the financial year. As it is, however, the Lion will not be ready much before June, when she will fill the vacancy created by the Indomitable's transfer to the Second Cruiser Squadron. The effect of the Lion's entry into the service will be to give the senior Cruiser Squadron an increase, compared with the Indomitable, of 9,100 tons and 3,200lb. of broadside. Collectively these flagship changes mean an additional tonnage of 14,250 and 8,640lb. of broadside, a gain in modernity and everything it connotes.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Garden Mr and Leaper's I

Mr. and Manhoff: O

Mrs.	Massey, Miss
Mannatyno, Capt.	Maish, J. S.
Mannatyno, Miss	McOsmack, J.
M. M.	McDauhim, J.
Mellios, Dr.	Miles, H.
Meadshaw, H.	Nobbs, A. K.
Moghlan, H. H.	Mody, Mr. & Mrs.
Morgan, Mrs.	J. H. N.

son, C. R.
 Edwards, F. F.
 Burhardt, Mrs. and
 child
 Askell, D.
 Drapp, H.
 Ellis, Mr. & Mrs.
 R. H.
 Vines, C. A.
 nns, Mr. & Mrs.
 H. M.
 Brenth, J.

Murray, M. F.
 Passmore, Capt. &
 Mrs.
 Peal, C. A.
 Percy, C. A.
 Persborg, H.
 Ramsay, Mrs. R.
 Ramsay, Mr. and
 Mrs. T. O. and
 child
 Ross, L. O.
 Rowly, P. B.

Rowlatt, B.
Camp, Capt. and Skene, Mrs.
W. J. Sorby; V.
Mrs. A. C. Spurge, H. S.
Staff, Mr. & Mrs. Stewart, Capt. and
W. D. Mrs.
Creuz, Miss O. Watkins, J.
Hurlston Mr. & Waldron, Jr.
Mrs. C. Wels, R.
Mansie, Mr. and Young, J. B.
Mrs. & child.

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Mrs. Lieut. Jones, Dr. & Mrs.
Mrs. Evan
Stanley, J. Mackenzie, A.
Adwell, Mr. & Mrs. Smith, Mrs. G.
Arcton, A. E. Thomas, L. P.
Nicholson, S. K. Wilson, L. G.
Skellern, Mr. and Wood, E. M.
Mrs. W. H.

Grant-Smiths, Mrs.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Bard, Peak Hotel, from Oxford.

Boteler, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.
 Captain Hunt Panjabie, from London-Sue.
 George Deablen, from Manila.
 Huelongue, Fathengkaibow Street, from Port Louis, Mauritius.
 Jaun Wah, Connaught Road, from Friesland.
 Kangnam, from Oholon.
 Keechong, from Oaklandeal.
 Konghaplong, from Manila.
 Kwongyak, from Singapore.
 Lambert, from Manila.
 Major Alonzo Gray, steamer Luensang, from Manila.
 Mansfield, from Manila.
 Nichols, from Manila.
 Quangenlong, Benham Strand, from Cienfuegos.
 Quinen, passenger Korea, from Manila.
 Schillege, from Manchester.
 Taylainsong, from Samarang.
 Toodyak Crop Singsheong Twenty Main Street, from Kuala-kubu.
 Yapkonfali, 129, Teckpootow, from Kuala Lumpur.

Yuenfat, from Bangkok.
0068, 3166, 2975, 5887, from
Tientsin.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Great Northern.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—
 Ohmayy; E.A., Hongkong Hotel.
 Chibang-u
 Chonghingloong, Mercer Street.
 (2).
 Chünchingohän Wing Lok St.
 Cudaty Hongkong Hotel.
 Gohkengoo Sienyu.
 Hungsingtai.
 Iquique.
 Kelly.
 Kwanoat.
 Kwanoat.

Kwonhyun,
 More Astor.
 Dr. Sykkona Browass.
 Teroster,
 Pederson Bradley.
 Wangbingcheng, Staunton St.
 Wangtinghan Hotel Chonhoa.
 0022, 3883, 1344, 7127 (2).
 0022, 3883, 2212, 2052.
 0437, 2504.
 1034, 4382, 5281, 1128, 6670
 0022.
 2480, 0342, 3152, 5887.
 2404, 7127.
 2005, 1595.
 3057, 2480, 4080.
 3300, 1344, 5894, 0337, 0017
 0443.
 E. V. JESSEN
 Acting Superintendent

TELEPHONE No. 1.

Constance, F. A.	Stirling, Mrs.
Lapèque, P. A.	Mrs. A. H.
Lowrie, J. H.	Stirling, Mrs.
Le Gall, V.	Bygg, I.
McLaughlin, M. A.	Tohermonsky, A.
Melaine, J.	Tiffany, Capt. and
Morris, Mrs.	Mrs.
Meyer, Mrs. B.	Walker, L. G. E.
Moraw, O.	Zarn, P.

2005, 1595,
3057, 2490, 4090,
3300, 1344, 5894, 0337, 0017
0415.
E. V. JESSEN,
Acting Superintendent

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

BRITISH.					
Name	Class	Tons	Guns	H.P.	Commander
Alicia	Dispatch-boat	1,700	4	2,000	Comdr. A. Lowndes
Astrea	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Captain E. B. Kiddle
Atlas	Admiralty tug	615	—	1,400	—
Brimble	Gunboat	710	—	900	Com. B. G. Washington
B. Bonart	Gunboat	1,070	—	1,400	Lt.-Com. J. M. Barker
Cadmus	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Capt. H. Lynes
Cambrian	2nd class cruiser	4,360	10	7,000	Capt. J. E. Drummond
Chorub	Water tank and tug	380	—	310	Master W. Smith
Clio	British sloop	1,070	—	1,400	Comdr. H. R. Veale
Fama	Torpedo-boat destroyer	310	6	5,700	Lt.-Com. H. S. Monroe
Flora	2nd class cruiser	4,350	10	7,000	Capt. C. P. Corbett M.V.O.
Handy	Torpedo boat destroyer	295	6	4,000	Lt.-Com. R. E. Rosoman
Janus	Torpedo-boat destroyer	320	6	3,900	Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell
Kent	Armoured cruiser	9,800	14	22,000	Capt. Allen T. Hunt
Klaska	River gunboat	615	—	1,200	Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt
Merlin	Surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Capt. F. C. C. Pasco
Minotaur	Armoured cruiser	14,600	—	27,000	Capt. G. C. Gayley
Monmouth	Armoured cruiser	9,800	—	22,000	Capt. L. E. Power M.V.O.
Moorhen	River gunboat	180	2	800	Lt.-Comdr. G. P. Leith
Newcastle	2nd class cruiser	4,800	—	22,000	Capt. G. P. E. Hunt D.S.O.
Nightingale	River gunboat	85	—	240	Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray
Otter	Torpedo-boat	385	6	6,300	Comdr. Lambie
Pegasus	Protected cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Mitchell
Prometheus	2nd class cruiser	2,135	—	5,000	Comdr. P. H. Warleigh
Ribble	T.B.D.	590	6	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall
Rubin	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Comdr. J. S. Tyndall
Rosario	Destroyer for Submarines	980	—	1,400	Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale
Sandpiper	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. E. J. J. Touchy
Ships	River gunboat	85	2	240	Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie
Taka	Torpedo boat destroyer	305	—	6,000	Lt.-Comdr. Brickenden
Tamar	Receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Comdr. Eyres
Teal	River gunboat	180	2	800	Com. Hon. Guy Stopford
Thistle	Gunboat	710	—	900	Lt.-Com. M. Baillie Hamilton
Uk	T.B.D.	590	—	7,500	Lt.-Comdr. B. W. Blunt
Virago	Torpedo-boat destroyer	390	6	6,300	Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall
Waterwitch	Surveying ship	620	—	450	Lt.-Com. R. L. Hancock
Welland	T.B.D.	590	—	57,000	Lt.-Com. E. T. Chambers
Whiting	Torpedo-boat destroyer	300	5	5,900	Lt.-Com. C. B. Hartford
Widgeon	Gunboat	195	2	800	Comdr. M. H. Wilding
Woodcock	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood
Woodhark	Gunboat	150	2	550	Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Mulock

Flagship of Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe, K.O.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.

Submarines.

No. 36	Lt.-Comdr. Godfrey Herbert	West River.
No. 37	Lt.-Comdr. A. A. L. Fennor	West River.
No. 38	Lt.-Comdr. J. R. A. Codrington	West River.
T.B. 035	Lt.-Comdr. Woodward	West River.
T.B. 036	Lt.-Comdr. Davies	West River.
T.B. 037	Lt.-Comdr. Nicol	West River.
T.B. 038	Lt.-Comdr. Seymour	West River.

AMERICAN.

Adder	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign J. M. Murray	Manila
Albany	Protected cruiser	3,430	17	7,900	Com. C. S. Williams	Yokohama
Bainbridge	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign E. S. Root	Manila
Barry	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	En. Robt. W. Cabanis	Manila
Callao	Gunboat	213	8	250	Ensign Stuart W. Calk	Manila
Chamney	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign L. N. McNair	Manila
Chattanooga	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. John D. McDonald	Amoy
Cleveland	Protected cruiser	3,100	10	4,700	Com. Hugh Rodman	Cavite
Dale	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	7	8,000	Ensign F. J. Fletcher	Manila
Decatur	Torpedo-boat destroyer	420	8	—	Ensign C. S. Graves	Manila
El Cano	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. Com. W. D. Brotherton	Yungtze
Helena	Gunboat	1,397	18	1,800	Com. R. O. Butler	Yangtze
Judith	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Minidoro	Gunboat	170	5	—	Lt. C. A. Woodruff	—
Moccasin	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign E. D. Whorter	Manila
Mohican	Station ship	1,900	—	5,214	Ensign Robt. V. Lowe	Manila
Monadnock	—	—	—	—	—	Cavite
Monterey	Monitor	4,084	4	5,200	Com. H. A. Bispham	Cavite
New Orleans	Cruiser	3,430	25	—	Com. William G. Miller	Yokohama
Pampanga	Gunboat	243	8	—	Lt. George O. Pogram	Cavite
Porpoise	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign L. C. Van de Carr	Manila
Queros	Gunboat	—	—	—	Lt. J. W. Schoenfeld	Cavite
Rainbow	Cruiser	6,206	14	—	Lt. Comdr. A. N. Mitchell	Cavite
Samar	Gunboat	242	8	250	Ensign N. H. Goss	Yangtze
Saratoga	Protected cruiser	8,150	25	7,075	Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne	Yokohama
Shark	Submarine	—	—	—	Ensign Hedry M. Jensen	Manila
Villalobos	Gunboat	370	9	500	Lt. W. L. Friedell	Yangtze
Winnington	Gunboat	1,397	20	1,894	Comdr. W. A. Edgar	Hongkong

Flagship of Rear-Adm. John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

GERMAN.

Emden	Cruiser	3,600	22	13,500	Capt. v. Restorff	Tsingtau
Gneissau	Armoured cruiser	11,600	26	20,000	Captain v. Useler	Tsingtau
Ilus	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. v. Gohren	Shanghai
Jaguar	Gunboat	900	12	1,300	Comdr. Varselov	Tsingtau
Leipzig	Cruiser	3,250	24	11,000	Capt. Behneke	Tsingtau
Luchs	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Boudemann	Tsingtau
Nurnburg	Cruiser	3,400	22	13,200	Capt. Morsberger	Tsingtau
Otter	River gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Lieut. Jantzen	Yangtze
Scharnhorst	Flagship	11,600	26	20,000	Capt. Rosing	Shanghai
S. 90	Torpedo-boat	400	8	6,520	Capt. Lut. Berronborg	Tsingtau
Taku	Torpedo-boat	280	4	6,000	Oblt. z. S. Classen	Tsingtau
Tiger	Gunboat	900	10	1,350	Comdr. Luppe	Tsingtau
Tsingtau	River gunboat	223	4	1,300	Capt. Lut. Frihr-Ericks	Canton
Waterland	River gunboat	223	4	500	Oblt. z. S. Prinz	Shanghai

FRENCH.

Dupleix	Armoured cruiser	10,014	30	20,000	—	Hongkong
Kleber	1st Class cruiser	9,700	12	19,600	—	Saigon
Decedee	Gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lt. de Linares	Saigon
Argus	River gunboat	180	6	570	Lt. d'Estienne	Canton
Vigilante	Gunboat	123	7	500	Lt. Biscall	Canton
Peiho	Gunboat	130	—	—	Lt. Puch	Tongku
Esturgeon	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Combot	Saigon
Lynx	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Marra	Saigon
Perle	Submarine	500	—	—	—	Saigon
Protes	Submarine	—	—	—	Lt. Morris	Saigon
Styx	Armoured gunboat	1,798	10	1,700	Lt. Seriot	Saigon
Fronda	Destroyer	350	7	303	—	Saigon
d'Iberville	Destroyer	250	9	—	—	Saigon Reserve
Takou	Destroyer	130	7	300	Comdr. Mortenol	Hongay
Pistole	Destroyer	307	6	300	Lt. de la R. Keranderson	Saigon
Mousquet	Destroyer	—	—	—	—	Hongay
Vauban	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lt. Bilhel	Cap. St. Jacques
Voteran	Torpedo-depot	—	—	—	—	Saigon
Mancho	Surveying-ship	1,625	10	9,000	Com. Ragot de Touche	Saigon

Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station.

Flagship of Comodoro Boucaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.

PORTUGUESE.

Macao	Gunboat	—	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Patria	Gunboat	700	—	—	Captain J. Milheiro	Macao

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, April 5, 1912.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.		Cts.
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20	Beef Sirloin, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 20
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20	" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 20
" Roast, — Shiu	" 20	" Roast, — Shiu	" 20
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 16	" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 16
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 15	" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 30	" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 30
" do. — Sirloin Colom, — Ngau Lau	" 30	" do. — Sirloin Colom, — Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages, — Ngau Ching	" 24	" Sausages, — Ngau Ching	" 24
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9	Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set 9
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45	" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 45
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60	" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tan	" 6	" Head, — Ngau Tan	" 6
" Heart, — Ngau Sun	" 12	" Heart, — Ngau Sun	" 12
" Lump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 18	" Lump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 18
" Feet, — Ngau Kask	" 9	" Feet, — Ngau Kask	" 9
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 9	" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 9
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 18	" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 18
" Liver, — Ngau Jkon	" 12	" Liver, — Ngau Jkon	" 12
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6	" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1	Calve Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, — Young Pei Kwat	lb. 22	Mutton Chop, — Young Pei Kwat	lb. 22
" Leg, — Young Pei	" 22	" Leg, — Young Pei	" 22
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 20	" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 20
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	" 22	Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Chong	" 22
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24	" Brains, — Chu Know	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12	" Feet, — Chu Kark	lb. 12
" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 25	" Fry, — Chu Chak	" 25
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 15	" Head, — Chu Tau	" 15
" Heart, — Chu Sun	each 13	" Heart, — Chu Sun	each 13
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 9	" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 9
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb 30	" Liver, — Chu Con	lb 30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 20	Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 20
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 21	" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 21
" Log, — Chu Pei	" 24	" Log, — Chu Pei	" 24
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 15	" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 15
Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set 50	Sheep Head and Feet, — Young Tau Kark	set 50
" Heart, — Young Sun	each 6	" Heart, — Young Sun	each 6
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 9	" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 9
" Liver, — Young Con	lb 24	" Liver, — Young Con	lb 24
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Chai	" 22	Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Chai	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 20	Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	" 20
" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	" 22	" Mutton, — Sang Young Yau	" 22
" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 20	" Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Ching	" 20	" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Ching	" 20

POULTRY.

	Cts.		Cts.
Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb 32	Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb 32
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32	Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	each 27	Ducks, — Ap	each 27
Doves, — Pan Kau	each 24	Doves, — Pan Kau	each 24
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tai	per doz 24	Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tai	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb 35	Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb 35
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 32	" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 32
Geese, — Ngai	pair 37	Geese, — Ngai	pair 37
Goose, Wild, — Shang-ho Yen Ngai	pair —	Goose, Wild, — Shang-ho Yen Ngai	pair —
Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each —	Musk Deer, — Wong Kong	each —
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 70	Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	" 70
Partridge, — Che Khoo	pair \$ 1 70	Partridge, — Che Khoo	pair \$ 1 70
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	each 30	Pheasant, — Shan Kai	each 30
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	" 25	Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	" 25
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 25	" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	" 25
Quail, — Um Chun	each 25	Quail, — Um Chun	each 25
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen 25	Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen 25
Snipe, — Sa Choy	each 51	Snipe, — Sa Choy	each 51
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 05	Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kung	lb. 05
" Hen, — Na	" 05	" Hen, — Na	" 05
Wild Ducks, — Shanghai Sui Ap	" —	Wild Ducks, — Shanghai Sui Ap	" —
Toal, — Sui Ap Chai	" —	Toal, — Sui Ap Chai	" —
Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap	" —	Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap	" —

FISH.

	Cts.		Cts.
Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb 9	加刺魚	9
Bream, —Bin Yu	" 15	鯽魚	15
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 15	海魚	15
Carp, —Li Yu	" 20	鯉魚	20
Catfish, —Chik Yu	" 18	鯰魚	18
Codfish, —Mun Yu	" 18	鱈魚	18
Crabs, —Hai	" 20	蟹	20
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	" 15	墨魚	15
Dab, —Sa Mang Yu	" 16	沙丁魚	16
Dace, —Wong Mei Lun	" 11	鱖魚	11
Dog Fish, —Tit Tu Sa	" 8	跌打魚	8
Eels, Congor, —Hoi Mann	" 15	海蛇	15
" Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	" 51	淡水蛇	51
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 28	黃蛇	28
Frogs, —Tien Kai	" 32		32
Groupers, —Sek Pan	" 56	石斑	56
Gudgeon, —Pak Kup Yu	" 12	白鯧	12
Herrings, —Tso Pak	" 18	青斑	18
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kup	" 28	牛柳	28
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	" 10	黃魚	10
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 28	烏鰡	28
Lobsters, —Lung Ha	" 16	龍蝦	16
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 24	鹹魚	24
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 28	魚頭	28
Mullet, —Chai Yu	" 15	鱸魚	15
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	" 20	生蠔	20
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	" 18	鸚鵡魚	18
Perch, —Tau Loo	" 15	如鱖	15
Pike, —Fa Paw Poong	" 18	斑魚	18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 18	斑魚	18
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 24	黑魷	24
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 28	白魷	28
Pawns, —Ming Ha	" 45	明蝦	45
Ray, —Pai Pa Sa	" 30	石魷	30
Rock Fish, —Sek Ka Kung	" 15	臭魚	15
Salmon, —Ma Yau Yu	" 32		32

COMMERCIAL.

Copper.

Statistics compiled by Henry R. Merton & Co., Limited, London, show that the total stocks of copper in England and France on February 29 amounted to 43,032 tons, compared with 44,688 tons on February 14 last. Including quantities afloat from Chili and Australia, the total was 51,507 tons, against 55,570 tons on Jan. 31, this being the smallest since April, 1909. At the same time, stocks of fine copper in Rotterdam showed a decrease of 1,300 tons, whilst at Hamburg there was an estimated shrinkage of 300 tons. The settlement price of standard copper in England at the end of February was £33 17s. 6d., representing a rise of £1 10s. on the month. That was the highest settlement price of the past three years.

Japanese Money for China.

The Bank of Taiwan, which has been issuing one yen silver coins and convertible notes to circulate in Foochow, Canton, and other South China ports, is now intent upon extending the same enterprise to Shanghai. But the "Tokyo Asahi" entertains some doubts if the project will prove a success from a business point of view. According to the project, the Bank of Taiwan will send all the silver which it receives in Shanghai to Osaka to be coined. It will take about two weeks' time to handle it. It is estimated that the gain will amply cover all expenses. The project may seem quite profitable. The danger, however, lies in the fact that the silver is always subject to fluctuation. Should it fall during the two weeks assigned for the coinage, the loss of the bank would be enormous. To guard against this disadvantage the journal suggests that the bank issue convertible notes in the main and to prepare silver coins as a reserve for conversion. Another suggestion that journal makes is that the disparity of value between the Yokohama Specie Bank notes in circulation in China and the intended Bank of Taiwan notes should be avoided by some means. The Yokohama Specie Bank, it should be noted, is issuing notes convertible by Mexican silver dollars. Now the notes to be issued by the Bank of Taiwan are based upon one yen silver coins. Therefore the issue of the different kinds of notes by the two Japanese banks will add to the inconvenience of the money market, owing to the diversity of currency—the standing "evil" of the Chinese monetary system.

Home Stock Exchange.

Messrs. Vorn & Leigh-Hunt's weekly Stock Exchange Report dated March 2, contains the following:—

Once more we have had our strike markets. Through all the week the shadow has been overhanging everything. The stagnation even in Americans is put down to the same reason as that which lays a heavy hand upon activity amongst so many of our own domestic securities. Markets far removed from the actual centre of disturbance were overcast by the haunting fear of a national stoppage. Now that it has actually come, there is a sense of relief. At any rate, the acute suspense is over. Everyone hopes that the Government may, like Sentimental Tommy, quickly "find a way" to reconcile the two parties to the dispute.

The settlement in Consols which took place yesterday disclosed a fairly large account open for the rise; but, with money plentiful, there was no difficulty in arranging the carry-over. The price has been inclined to recede, and the rumour runs that certain of the Trades Unions have been realising securities in order to provide against the possibly heavy drain upon their resources such as a strike would necessitate. German buying has certainly ceased; and although it is admitted that the immediate prospect for Consols is not a bad one, we adhere to the opinion that holders will do well to hold even now and to re-invest the money in stocks and shares that not only pay a higher rate of interest, but which

have some chance of improving in price.

The reason why the Home Railway market suffered so little from the outbreak of the strike was that its incidence had been thoroughly well discounted in advance. Consequently the market has taken the news with composure and philosophy, expectation looking to an early settlement of the dispute by Government intervention. Even those who most strongly condemn the interference of officialdom into the relations of employer and employee are agreed in this instance that steps should be taken to bring the matter to a prompt conclusion. The feature for the moment is the strength of the Tube lines. Metropolitan have been brought up this week from about 49 to some 8 points higher; while London General Omnibus stock, Underground Electric Income bonds, City and South London Ordinary and Districts have all enjoyed substantial improvement.

To day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship.

"MIYAZAKI MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day. Goods not cleared by the 10th April, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong 9th April, 1912. [5]

Public Companies

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-Sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1912, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of account to 31st December, 1911, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1912. [226]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-Ninth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1912, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of account to 31st December, 1911, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The Transfer Books of the Society will be closed from 13th April to the 23rd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1912. [289]

GULA KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to 16th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors, LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Colonial Registrar.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1912. [291]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"C. FERD. LAEISZ"

Capitan Selme, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Under-signed.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th inst., will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex s.s. "Germannia" from Gottenburg, HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, HONKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 5th April 1912. [12]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ELEIST"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th April, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th April, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 9th April, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

This steamer brings Cargo—

Ex S.S. "Orselo" from Venezia via Port Said.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1912. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 P.M. of the 11th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1912. [22]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. [71]

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Depoitory of the U.S. Government in the Philippines, Islands and the Republic of Panama. Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York. London Office—35, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve \$6,000,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for the year at 4% per annum (or shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application).

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world. COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on all the principal cities in the world.

PURCHASE and Sale of Stocks and Shares effected. The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its customers.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1912 [19]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL 30,000,000. RESERVE FUND 17,000,000.

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Antung-Hsien, Bombay, Calcutta, Changchun, Dai-son, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, Lyons, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Ryjau Port (Arthur), San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

To Sail

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR"

Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a daily certified doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (occupying 20 days.) Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.

For further particulars, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1912. [23]

Regular Steamship Service

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to proceed via The Cape of Good Hope.)

S.S. "MONTROSE" (on or about) 23rd April. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [285]

NOTICES

THOSE wishing to enter for the SOLDIERS' CLUB CRICKET and FOOTBALL CHALLENGE SHIELD, Competitions should notify Mr. THORNHILL of the Soldiers' Club.

Entrance Fee \$5. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1912 [218]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 875 lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. [88]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed 1,125,000. Paid Up 662,000. Reserve Fund 865,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., BANKERS, Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Customers. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. [8]

Banks

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAYMENT CAPITAL \$10,000,000. RESERVE FUND 15,000,000. DIVIDEND 10,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. PRIORITIES

COURT OF DIRECTORS: F. H. Armstrong, Esq., Chairman. Andrew Forbes, Esq., Deputy Chairman. G. F. P. Fraser, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., G. R. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, H. A. Sells, Esq., F. Lish, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS: Hongkong—N. J. STARR. Shanghai—E. R. B. HUNTER. LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per Cent. On Deposits at the rate of 4 per Cent. ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 5% per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 5% per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 6% per Cent. per Annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per Cent. per Annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000. RESERVE FUND £1,650,000. RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods rates are quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1912. [22]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000. HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN. BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS. DIRECTION DER DISCOUNT GESAMT-GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000. Subscribed 1,125,000. Paid Up 662,000. Reserve Fund 865,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 4.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Mexico, Panama, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., BANKERS, Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Customers. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1912. [8]

Exchange

Selling.	Buying.
T/T. 1/11 1/2	1 m/s. L/O 1/11 1/2
Demand 1/11 1/2	4 m/s. D/P 1/11 1/2
80 d/s. 1/11 1/2	6 m/s. L/O 1/11 1/2
60 d/s. 1/11 1/2	80 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 1/11 1/2
4 m/s. 1/11 1/2	80 d/s. San Francisco & New York 47 1/2
T/T. Shanghai 1/11 1/2	1 m/s. Marks 20 1/2
T/T. Singapore 1/11 1/2	1 m/s. France 2 1/2
T/T. Japan 1/11 1/2	8 m/s. do 2 1/2
T/T. India 1/11 1/2	Bar Silver, ready 20 1/2
T/T. Demand India 1/11 1/2	forward 26 1/2
T/T. Demand, Manila 1/11 1/2	Bank of England rate 8 1/2
T/T. San Francisco and New York 1/11 1/2	Sovereign 10 3/4
T/T. T. Marks 1/11 1/2	
T/T. T. Marks 1/11 1/2	

Subsidiary Coins.	Opium Quotation.
Discount per \$100.	April 10.
Chinese ... 20 cts. piece ... 1/2	Malwa, New \$3.475 per pic.
Chinese ... 10 " ... 1/4	Malwa, Old 3.500
Hongkong 20 " ... 1/2	Malwa, V. Old ... 3.575
Hongkong 10 " ... 1/4	Porcelain, fine quality 1,800
	Patna, New 4,200 per che.
	Patna, Old 4,100
	Benares, New 4,200
	Benares, Old 4,100

SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.
BANKS.		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$25.00 at 1/10 equal to \$24.27 for 1 year ending 31-12-11. £2 equal \$22.82 for 1 year ending 30 June 1911
MARINE INSURANCES.		
Canton	\$50	\$18 for 1910
North China	\$25	Interim of 10/- for 1910
Unions	\$100	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910
Yangtze	\$50	\$12 for 1 09 and Int. of \$8 on account of 1910
FIRE INSURANCES.		
China Fire	\$20	\$7.50 of \$2 for 1910
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$27 for 1910
CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP.		
China & Manila	\$25	\$1 for 1908
Douglas Steamships	\$50	5 p.c. for year ending 30-6-11
Steamboats	\$15	Dividend of \$1 for half year ending 31-12-11
Indo-China (Preferred)	\$5	8% final making 6% for 1908 6% div. for 1909 on preferred shares
(Deferred)	\$5	1/- per share Coupon No 15 2/8 per share Coupon No. 16 for 1910.
"Shell" Transports	\$1	Div. 7 p.c. for year ending 30-6-11

